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# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Statistical Reporting Service, U. S. D. A.

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## General Crop Production Summary, June 1, 1964

Winter wheat prospects declined 3 percent during May as continued dry weather hurt acreages in parts of the Central and Southern Plains and the Pacific Northwest, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Although lower than last month, the expected 1964 crop is still 8 percent larger than last year. Although spring wheat progress is a little slower than in 1963, prospects are for a crop almost equaling last year. Dry May weather enabled farmers to make up for lost time and planting of row crops was about normal by June 1. Hay and pasture conditions declined during May, but are more favorable than a year earlier. Indicated peach production is smaller than last year, but most other fruit crops are expected to be larger.

All Wheat production is indicated at 1,213 million bushels, 7 percent more than the 1963 crop but 3 percent below the 1958-62 average.

Winter Wheat crop is now estimated at 981 million bushels down 3 percent from the May 1 forecast, up 8 percent from last year but 4 percent less than average.

All Spring Wheat production is forecast at 232 million bushels, about the same as last year and average.

Peach production at 73.3 million bushels, is 1 percent below 1963 and 2 percent lower than average.

Pear crop is placed at 28.7 million bushels, up 48 percent from 1963 and 3 percent above average.

Late Spring Potato crop is now estimated at 19.6 million hundredweight, 18 percent below 1963 and 20 percent lower than average.

Early Summer Potato crop is estimated at 12.0 million hundredweight, down 5 percent from last year and 14 percent less than average.

Milk production in May of 12.3 billion pounds is about the same as last year and average.

Egg production for May at 5.8 billion eggs, is 1 percent above May 1963 and 2 percent above average.

## Small Grains Mature Rapidly

Winter barley and oats matured rapidly as drying winds swept across most of the producing areas. Late May rains helped immature fields but potential yields were lowered on the earlier fields. Harvest begun by June 1 in early acreages as far north as Kansas, was not as advanced as in the previous two years. Rye condition on June 1 was reported at 83 percent, 5 points less than last month and 4 points below average.

Spring planting of grains was delayed by wet soils from April rainfall but farmers seeded most of the intended acreage in early May. Warm temperatures brought rapid germination and

growth, thus June 1 progress of the small grains was close to normal. Harvest of the South Texas flax crop was about complete. In northern flax areas seeding was nearing completion with 85 percent of the Minnesota acreage in the ground, only slightly behind the 90 percent reported a year earlier. Nearly all rice acreage was seeded by June 1 with some late acreage requiring supplemental water to obtain stands.

## Corn, Soybeans, and Sorghums Planted Rapidly

Preparation of fields for row crops was hampered by wet soils in April and early May. Soil conditions improved by mid-month and planting was rushed under nearly ideal weather conditions. Planting progress at the end of May was generally better than normal in the Corn Belt and only slightly behind the advanced 1963 pace. Around 90 percent of the corn was seeded by June 1 although some farmers delayed late May planting as soils were becoming too dry for good germination. In southern areas development of early corn fields

## Prices of Farm Products

Commodity	Average Prices received by farmers		Effective parity prices based on data for May 1964
	April 1964	May 1964	
Basic commodities:			
Cotton, Amer. upland (lb.)..... ct.	31.67	32.09	40.75
Wheat (bu.).....dol.	1.94	1.88	2.52
Rice (100 lb.).....dol.	5.27	5.23	6.35
Corn (bu.).....dol.	1.14	1.16	1.56
Peanuts (lb.).....ct.	11.2	11.3	14.1
Designated nonbasic commodities:			
Milkfat in cream (lb.)..... ct.	58.7	58.4	77.6
Milk, wholesale (100 lb.).....dol.	3.94	13.83	5.38
Wool (lb.).....ct.	253.6	253.6	79.5
Other nonbasic commodities:			
Barley (bu.).....dol.	.906	.923	1.23
Cottonseed (ton).....dol.	--	--	62.90
Flaxseed (bu.).....dol.	2.81	2.77	3.82
Hay, baled (ton).....dol.	23.50	22.30	26.90
Oats (bu.).....dol.	.632	.628	.842
Potatoes (cwt.).....dol.	2.08	2.97	2.34
Rye (bu.).....dol.	1.04	.915	1.38
Sorghum, grain (100 lb.).....dol.	1.74	1.76	2.44
Soybeans (bu.).....dol.	2.45	2.36	3.03
Sweetpotatoes (cwt.).....dol.	5.77	6.34	5.73
Oranges, on tree (box).....dol.	4.25	4.24	3.22
Apples, for fresh use (bu.).....dol.	2.93	3.60	3.09
Beef cattle (100 lb.).....dol.	18.10	17.50	24.70
Calves (100 lb.).....dol.	22.30	21.20	28.00
Hogs (100 lb.).....dol.	14.00	14.30	21.70
Lambs (100 lb.).....dol.	20.10	20.60	24.70
Chickens, all (lb.).....ct.	13.4	13.1	22.6
Eggs (dozen).....ct.	31.6	29.9	47.0

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary

<sup>2</sup>Does not include incentive payment



was slowed somewhat by moisture shortages in May. Rains in late May and early June assured a rapid completion of seeding operations and boosted the acreage already growing.

Soybean planting also was rapid during May with progress in the main Soybelt States slightly behind last year but ahead of normal.

Planting of sorghum in the important Central and Southern Plains areas, lagging compared to last year, was generally ahead of normal. Surveys indicated 36 percent of the Kansas sorghum planted by June 1, compared with 42 percent last year. In Texas 66 percent of the acreage was planted compared with 74 percent a year earlier.

### Pasture Below Average - Hay Prospects Normal

Condition of the Nation's pastures was reported at 80 percent on June 1--4 points higher than last year's poor prospects, but 5 points lower than

### Statistical Series of Interest to Agriculture

Item	1963		1964		
	May	Year	Mar.	Apr.	May
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Nonfarm employment, (civilian) <sup>1</sup>	63.9	63.9	64.5	65.4	66.1
Farm employment .....	7.0	6.5	5.3	6.1	6.7
Family .....	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.9
Hired .....	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.8
Index numbers (1957-59 = 100)					
Industrial production <sup>2</sup> .....	124	124	128	130	130
Total personal income payments <sup>3</sup> ..	126	127	132	132	133
Weekly factory earnings <sup>4</sup> .....	117	118	120	122	123
Average earnings of factory workers, per worker <sup>4</sup> .....	118	118	120	121	122
Wholesale prices, all commodities <sup>4</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100
Farm commodities .....	94	96	95	94	94
Food, processed .....	102	101	100	100	99
Consumer price index <sup>4</sup> .....	106	107	108	108	--
Food .....	104	105	106	106	--
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)					
Prices received by farmers .....	240	242	239	236	235
Crops .....	245	237	241	243	248
Food grains .....	233	224	215	225	218
Feed grains and hay .....	162	164	166	168	168
Cotton .....	275	271	259	267	271
Tobacco .....	500	494	490	490	490
Oil bearing crops .....	258	258	260	252	246
Fruit .....	331	279	293	316	327
Commercial vegetables .....	222	231	275	230	235
Livestock and products .....	236	245	237	230	224
Meat animals .....	286	290	273	268	263
Dairy products .....	235	253	253	243	237
Poultry and eggs .....	134	146	144	136	131
Prices paid by farmers					
All commodities .....	283	283	283	283	282
Used in living .....	297	298	298	300	300
Used in production .....	273	273	272	272	270
Commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates (parity index).	312	312	313	314	313
Farm wage rates, seasonally adjusted .....	683	677	673	703	703
Parity ratio (prices received to parity index) .....	77	78	76	75	75

<sup>1</sup> Bureau of the Census. <sup>2</sup> Federal Reserve Board. <sup>3</sup> Department of Commerce. <sup>4</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics--any figures not available at press time omitted.

average. Hay condition, reported as 85 percent of normal, equaled the June 1 average, but were 7 percentage points above last year.

Hay and pasture crop condition declined during May as warm winds and diminishing moisture supplies reduced growth in most areas east of the Rocky Mountains. Continued cool weather hampered development in most of the western States. Growth and maturity of hay crops was unusually rapid in States in the northern part of the North Central areas but yields from first cuttings were disappointing in other States in this Region.

In the North and South Atlantic and South Central areas dry weather reduced growth of hay and pasture crops, but prospects mostly were well above a year earlier especially in the mid-Atlantic area. Alfalfa weevil infestation has been extensive and some reduction in first cutting yields was reported.

### Spring Vegetable Supplies Smaller than Last Year

Supplies of spring vegetables are expected to be 5 percent lower than last year, but about average. Larger supplies of celery are expected, but spring supplies of other vegetables are expected to be smaller than last year.

The indicated 1964 acreage of 9 vegetable crops for commercial processing is 1 percent less than was planted last year and 5 percent less than average. These 9 crops normally are 93 percent of the major vegetable crops for processing.

### Livestock and Livestock Products

Item	Unit	Jan.-Apr. 1963	Jan.-Apr. 1964
Dairy Production			
Milk .....	Bil. lb.	153.9	154.6
Evaporated whole milk .....	Mil. lb.	595.8	595.8
Dry nonfat milk solids (for human food) .....	Mil. lb.	751.8	785.1
Butter, creamery .....	Mil. lb.	523.2	528.2
Cheese, American .....	Mil. lb.	336.3	368.9
Ice cream .....	Mil. gal.	210.1	214.4
Poultry Production			
Eggs .....	Billions	127.1	127.7
Federally inspected slaughter <sup>2</sup>			
Chickens .....	Mil. lb.	1,512.1	1,644.7
Turkeys .....	Mil. lb.	73.3	78.3
Poultry for further processing ..	Mil. lb.	184.5	198.6
Liquid egg .....	Mil. lb.	187.1	220.3
Dried egg (egg solids) .....	Mil. lb.	10.5	15.2
Frozen egg .....	Mil. lb.	126.0	135.6
Meat Production (dressed weight) <sup>3</sup>			
Beef .....	Mil. lb.	5,097	5,737
Veal .....	Mil. lb.	277	274
Pork .....	Mil. lb.	4,078	4,256
Lamb and mutton .....	Mil. lb.	257	245
Total red meat .....	Mil. lb.	9,709	10,512

<sup>1</sup> January-May

<sup>2</sup> Ready-to-cook

<sup>3</sup> Commercial; excludes farm slaughter

## All Spring Wheat Same as Last Year

All spring wheat production is forecast at 232 million bushels based on June 1 conditions of the crop. This would be about the same as the 1963 crop and the 1958-62 average.

Seeding of spring wheat was completed in good time although some areas in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana were slowed by cool, wet weather while in the Pacific Northwest cool, dry weather slowed seeding. By June 1, the crop was virtually all seeded. Conditions in North Dakota, the major spring wheat State, have generally been good although topsoils were becoming dry by the end of May.

Production of durum wheat is estimated at 46.5 million bushels compared to last year's 49.8 million bushels and the average of 33.4 million bushels. Soil moisture in the main producing area was good at seeding time although cool weather slowed early development.

Spring wheat production, other than durum, is indicated at 186 million bushels this year compared with 183 million bushels in 1963 and the average of 200 million bushels.

**WINTER WHEAT:** Winter wheat production is forecast at 981 million bushels, 8 percent above last year but 4 percent below the 1958-62 average. The June 1 forecast is 33 million bushels--3 percent--below the forecast a month earlier. Lack of moisture, high temperatures, and damaging winds caused a further reduction in production prospects in the area centering around southwest Kansas, southeast Colorado, and the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles. In this area much of the wheat was beyond recovery by June 1 and extensive acreage had already been plowed up. Production prospects also declined rather sharply in the Pacific Northwest where precipitation had been light during the past several months. Partically offsetting these declines were further improvement in yield potentials in most southern, eastern and Corn Belt States.

Harvest of the 1964 winter wheat crop started in mid-May in the Low Plains of Texas and by

## Farm-Retail Price Spreads

Farm-Retail Spread and Farmer's Share of the Consumer's Dollar for Market Basket of Farm-Food Products

Year and Month	Retail Cost <sup>1</sup>	Farm Value <sup>2</sup>	Farm-Retail Spread	Farmer's Share
1963 average.....	\$1,078	\$394	\$684	37%
1964 Feb. ....	1,079	393	686	36%
1964 March.....	1,079	395	681	37%
1964 April .....	1,076	389	689	36%

<sup>1</sup>Retail cost of average quantities of farm foods purchased per family in 1952 by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families calculated from retail prices collected by Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup>Payment to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm produce minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing.

June 1 had extended into Oklahoma. Winter wheat was approaching maturity in the Central Plains States and starting to head in the northernmost States.

(SUGAR CROPS (1962 and 1963 Crops Revised): The 1963 sugar beet production of 23,352,000 tons--the third successive record-high--was 28 percent larger than the 1962 crop of 18,254,000 tons. The yield of 18.9 tons per acre was 2.4 tons higher than the preceding year's yield and exceeded the previous record set in 1959 by 0.1 ton. Record yields were harvested in all major central and western States except Kansas and California.

## Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings, by States, April 1964<sup>1</sup>

State	Livestock and Products 1,000 dol.	Crops 1,000 dol.	Total 1,000 dol.
Maine .....	10,693	13,634	24,327
New Hampshire .....	3,546	1,306	4,852
Vermont .....	9,358	2,483	11,841
Massachusetts .....	7,823	6,710	14,533
Rhode Island .....	984	707	1,691
Connecticut .....	7,028	8,146	15,174
New York .....	51,762	19,597	71,359
New Jersey .....	10,782	8,786	19,568
Pennsylvania .....	48,679	17,397	66,076
Ohio .....	50,507	25,241	75,748
Indiana .....	55,337	22,524	77,861
Illinois .....	91,494	59,240	150,734
Michigan .....	36,344	18,695	55,039
Wisconsin .....	92,511	8,005	100,516
Minnesota .....	90,704	26,173	116,877
Iowa .....	147,739	30,696	178,435
Missouri .....	60,585	13,818	74,403
North Dakota .....	13,845	16,660	30,505
South Dakota .....	39,874	6,733	46,607
Nebraska .....	76,989	21,931	98,920
Kansas .....	85,461	14,045	99,506
Delaware .....	7,069	1,374	8,443
Maryland .....	16,188	4,894	21,082
Virginia .....	20,550	5,415	25,965
West Virginia .....	5,427	999	6,426
North Carolina .....	29,311	9,632	38,943
South Carolina .....	9,480	6,793	16,273
Georgia .....	36,638	8,813	45,451
Florida .....	20,900	128,325	149,225
Kentucky .....	24,516	3,293	27,809
Tennessee .....	21,668	7,039	28,707
Alabama .....	28,098	8,790	36,888
Mississippi .....	23,291	23,432	46,723
Arkansas .....	23,932	9,719	33,651
Louisiana .....	13,847	12,463	26,310
Oklahoma .....	27,196	5,736	32,932
Texas .....	107,011	30,548	137,559
Montana .....	8,777	9,890	18,667
Idaho .....	15,935	15,008	30,943
Wyoming .....	6,919	705	7,624
Colorado .....	36,824	7,861	44,685
New Mexico .....	8,190	2,433	10,623
Arizona .....	18,992	15,728	34,720
Utah .....	9,392	1,642	11,034
Nevada .....	2,463	469	2,932
Washington .....	17,809	18,790	36,599
Oregon .....	13,046	7,680	20,726
California .....	107,302	92,641	199,943
United States .....	1,652,816	782,639	2,435,455
United States, Jan.-Mar. ....	6,416,981	4,204,534	10,621,515
Same period, year ago .....	6,320,771	4,092,654	10,413,425

<sup>1</sup>All figures represent sales of farm products, plus Commodity Credit loans reported during the month minus Commodity Credit loans repaid during the month. For comparisons of cash receipts with earlier months and years, see issues of the Farm Income Situation.



Sugarcane harvested for sugar set a record high--23,034,000 tons--exceeding the production of a year earlier by almost 4 million tons. Most of the increase was on the Mainland, where acreage was up 19 percent and the average yield was 4.4 tons higher. Production and acreage in Hawaii were about the same as in 1962.

Production of beet and cane sugar (raw value) amounted to 5,385,000 tons, an increase of 18 percent from 1962. This production consisted of 3,101,000 tons from beets and 2,284,000 tons

### Cash Receipts From Farming and Index of Volume of Farm Marketings, United States<sup>1</sup>

	April 1964	May 1964
<b>CASH RECEIPTS</b>		
Total marketings and CCC loans <sup>2</sup> .....	<i>Mil. dol.</i> 2,435	<i>Mil. dol.</i> 2,400
Livestock and products.....	1,653	1,600
Meat animals.....	931	
Dairy products.....	427	
Poultry and eggs.....	256	
Other.....	38	
Crops.....	782	800
Food grains.....	66	
Feed crops.....	164	
Cotton (lint and seed).....	57	
Oil-bearing crops.....	62	
Tobacco.....	9	
Vegetables.....	146	
Fruits and tree nuts.....	125	
Other.....	152	
Government payments.....	100	
Grand total.....	2,535	
<b>VOLUME OF FARM MARKETINGS:</b>	1947-49 = 100	
All commodities.....	111	117
Livestock and products.....	152	154
Crops.....	56	66

<sup>1</sup>For comparison with earlier months and years, see issues of the Farm Income Situation. <sup>2</sup>Receipts from loans represent value of loans minus value of redemptions during the month. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

from cane. Production of beet sugar was 515,000 tons larger than the previous record output of a year earlier. Cane sugar production was 312,000 tons larger than in 1962, with record-high production both Florida and Louisiana. The Hawaiian sugar output of 1,101,000 tons was the third highest of record--surpassed only in 1955 and 1962.

The 1963 sugar beet production was valued at \$289.6 million excluding Sugar Act payments, compared with \$233.2 million for the 1962 crop. The value of Mainland sugarcane harvested for sugar and seed amounted to \$141.5 million excluding payments under the Sugar Act--\$57.2 million more than for the preceding crop.

### Other Crop Estimates--June 1

**ALMONDS:** The 1964 California almond crop estimate is 68,000 tons in-shell, unchanged from a month ago. This is 11 percent above last year and 26 percent above average. Growing conditions continue very favorable and nuts are sizing well. A normal drop was experienced and the crop has escaped significant damage from insects.

**FILBERTS:** Crop conditions about June 1 point to a 1964 filbert crop smaller than average. Production areas in Oregon experienced heavy rains which were unfavorable for pollination.

### Fruit Production as of June 1

**APPLES:** Based upon conditions about June 1, the Nation's 1964 apple crop is expected to exceed the 1963 output and the 1957-61 average. In the Eastern States, prospects are somewhat better than average and in the Central States, the crop should be well above the relatively short 1963 crop and above average. Total output in the Western States may not be greatly changed from 1963 although above average.

**PEACHES:** The Nation's 1964 peach estimate is 73.3 million bushels, down 1 percent from 1963, 2 percent below average, and the smallest crop since 1958. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is used mostly for canning, the remainder of the U.S. crop forecast is 38.1 million bushels, down 12 percent from 1963 and 22 percent from average. Most of the 1964 decline is due to freeze damage in four Southeastern States--the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama.

Production of 5,285,000 bushels is forecast for the 9 southern States. This is relatively unchanged from the May 1 forecast and is not much more than one-fourth the size of the large 1963 Southern crop and about one-third as large as average. Most of the loss occurred in the Carolinas and Georgia--the heavy producing States.

**GRAPES:** Weather conditions to-date this season in California have been less favorable generally than last year. In Michigan and New York, grape prospects are good to excellent. A local hail storm damaged grapes in the Westfield, New York area and some wind whip damage occurred in May.

William T. Schanger, Editor